Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY APRIL 30, 1832. [VOL. XII. NO. 627.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.

THE TARIFF.

We furnish our readers to-day with the first part of Mr. Hayne's powerful argument in the Senate of the United States, against the *protective policy*. If there are any among us, who are not thoroughly convinced of the injustice and oppression of this system of taxation upon one portion of the country, for the exclusive *protection* and bounty of the other, let them hear Mr. Hayne and doubt no more! It was confidently hoped and believed by all parties in the South and West, that, when Mr. Clay was elected to the Senate of the United States, he and his coadjutors would consent to such a modification, *at least*, of the Tariff, as would allay those sentiments of hostility and disunion, which were so rapidly developing themselves among us; but his very first act has been the addition of insult to injury. Those classes of society that bear the heaviest burthen of the government both in peace and war—we mean the middling and poorer classes—have long felt, yes, sensibility felt, the injustice of the system of which they complained; but their attachment to the Union has induced them to suffer as long as evils were sufferable; further than this, forbearance would cease to be a virtue. We may say, in the language of our Bill of Rights. "In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injury." Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Northern brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow those usurpations, which will inevitably destroy our Union, our connection and correspondence. They have been deaf to the voice of justice. God grant we may not be driven in the last resort, to say with our ancestors:—"We must, therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, "*enemies in war, in peace friends.*"—We have asked to be relieved from the duty on the absolute necessaries of life, on those articles with which the farmer, the planter and the mechanic, the laboring man of every class, cannot dispense; and the acquisition of which, is every day increasing his labor and destroying his profits. The poor man humbly asks to be permitted to purchase his salt, his iron, steel, sugar, coarse woollens, &c. &c. on equal terms with his northern neighbors; Mr. Clay answers him with an offer to repeal the duty on *silks, gold watches, pearls, teas, sweet-meats, spices, guineas, &c. &c.*; articles of luxury, consumed almost exclusively by the wealthy—thus making the rich richer, and the poor more needy.

"*Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey* [*decay,*
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand,
Between a splendid and a happy land."

In the last of January number of the North American Review, the reviewer (the author of the late Baltimore address) acting in concert with Mr. Clay and the gang of opulent manufactures who are lording it over us, speaking of repealing the duty on these luxuries, says—"The difference in their prices, resulting from a repeal of the duties, would be hardly felt as an advantage by men of large property. But there are numerous families, comprising, in fact, what may be called the mass of the community, whose incomes are limited, and who cannot afford to purchase those articles, excepting at certain limited prices." Now, the truth is—and Mr. Everett and Mr. Clay, and every other advocate of the Tariff, knows it is the truth—that the *mass of the community* do not want these articles at *any price*. They are only fit for the backs and mouths of a pampered aristocracy, such as the protecting system is, every day, generating in this country. And if this once happy country be doomed to the same fate that befel the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, internal distraction, division and final subjugation by foreign power, the causes may be traced to this very system and that mammon of unrighteousness, the United States Bank. They both lead directly to the establishment of artificial distinctions among men, that are incompatible with a republican form of government. They create wealth, pride and arrogance, among the one class; and poverty, vice and ignorance among the other.

"All fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

The description given by Mr. Hayne of deserted villages and dilapidated towns in the South, is no picture of the imagination every day's experience attest it true; and and if we are to find no relief from this system of blood-sucking, then the blessings bought by the blood of our ancestors, will have been lost by us, and we shall leave to our posterity nothing but revolutionary oppression.—If the South and West are again to become colonies, we see no difference between foreign and domestic masters; and our brothers of the North may rely upon it, that when all the advantages of union are taken from us, we shall take no pleasure in hugging the phantom. These men, who are asking nothing from the government but their rights, are not degraded wretches, whose minds are enslaved; nor, who are addicted to complaints of the just administration of their government. They are a people of energy and enterprise; they have overcome the difficulties of the savage and the forest, and can easily trace back their blood to the shores of the atlantic. They are a people.

"Who their duties know, but know their rights;
And knowing dare maintain them."

UNITED STATES BANK.

The following article, from the Hartford, (Ct.) Times, contains some facts worth attention.

TAXES.—The doings of the Assessors and Board of Relief in this town, deserves to be known by the community, and especially by the inhabitants of Hartford, who may be called upon to indemnify the officers against any legal proceedings which shall be instituted by those who feel aggrieved. In 1830 the assessors determined to tax the stock of the United States Bank, which was held by residents in this town—and notice was given in the papers to that effect. The Branch Bank here was caled upon to furnish the Assessors with the list of stockholders in Hartford, but no information was furnished. A letter was addressed to Mr. Biddle, President of the Bank, for information on this subject; but Mr. Biddle replied that the subject had been presented to the Board, who declined furnishing the States with any information to enable them to collect taxes on the stocks. Under these circumstances the Assessors determined to put in such stock as they believed the owners had and three-fold the amount. A notice of this fact induced the owners to give the Assessors the amounts of their stock upon principles of *honor*—and the stock was accordingly put into the list.

In 1831 the Assessors put in the same stock again, but the Board of Relief were informed that *on the* 1st *day of October* most of the stock taxed in 1830 did not then belong to the former owners—although the Board of Relief supposed the transfer might have been made for a few days only, to avoid litigation, they struck out of the list about $100,000.

This year the Board of Assessors were satisfied that the transfer of the stock was a subterfuge and put into the list $60,000 against one large stockholder, and threefolded it. Just at this time Congress published a list of stockholders in the United States Bank, and the Board of Relief *discovered* much information which they were compelled to regard. The law requires that whenever a Board of Relief discovers property omitted by the Assessors, the same shall be added at the rate of threefold per cent. unless the owner can show that the omission was by *mistake*. It appeared by the public documents that several persons residing in Hartford owned stock in the United States Bank, and which had *never* been taxed. It appeared also that one person who gave in his stock in 1830 at $2,500, owned at the time $10,000, and the same individual gave in the stock this year at $2,000.—The Board of Relief, required of each, explanation of the mistake; but the explanation being unsatisfactory, the Board threefolded the whole stock. Although the stock list of one gentleman exceeds $300,000, and another $28,000, and all have to pay equivalent to three taxes at once, the equity will not seem hard when it is considered that little or nothing has been paid for 16 years past.

The taxes on $10,000 for 16 years would probably amount to at least $1,000; and this amount of stock in one of the instances has paid only about thirty dollars. It may not be improper to add that the law of the State says that *United States Bank stock shall be assessed and put into the list at six per cent. of its value*; and although the courts have decided that the Bank of the United States cannot be taxed as such, because, by this the 7,000,000 of United States property would be taxed—and that the branches cannot be taxed as such, for States might in this case, exclude them from the States,—yet it is expressly admitted by the courts and the highest elementary writers in this country that the *proprietary interest* of individuals may be taxed if resident in the State. A charter from Congress gives no more rights than a charter from a State, and a bonus paid for privileges might as well exempt from taxation the Phœnix Bank stockholders as those of the United States Bank. It is also worthy of remark, that although the actual residents in Hartford own considerable stock, many of them *hail* from other places, and no inquiry at the mother Bank could ever prove them resident citizens of Connecticut as the laws require.

Free Trade.—The following is the concluding paragraph of a letter from an intelligent Georgian to a gentleman in Charleston: Say to our State Rights friends that we are distributing Tracts, and hope soon to form an association of "Free Trade and State Rights" in this place, which I most sincerely trust, will be the beginning of that union of sentiment and feeling in South Carolina and Georgia, that must ultimately, and perhaps more speedily effect the triumph of the great cause, in which your generous people are now so arduously engaged.

Northern Republicans.—The Virginia Times concludes an article with the following extract from a private letter, "written by an intelligent and scientific gentleman North of the Potomac, to whom the republican party has been more indebted than to any individual now living."

"I am inclined to believe with you that the weight of the Southern States in this Confederacy, can never hereafter be felt, but as a negative power. North of the Potomac there is no written Constitution known to the People; and we who talk about it, are laughed at. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred, believe that the Government is one of unlimited powers, and that there are no restictions imposed upon Congress, against the accomplishment of what a majority may conceive to be for "the general welfare." In other words, the government is considered to be a consolidated State—and this is not the opinion of *one party* but of both parties. In fact, those who bear the name of Democrats, are more ultra in their notions, than those who are styled Federalists; and I look forward to the period, when legislatiug away one species of Southern Rights, will be followed by legistating away every species. If the South was unanimous, and not cut up by local dissensions, she might, as you suggest, control the action of the Federal Government, by saying, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther; but I see little prospect of unanimity. A devotion to men appears to triumph over a devotion to principles & I can perceive that with many, who advocate correct doctrines, they do it not so much for the sake of truth as for the sake of political preferment."

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

We have read, with much satisfaction, the charge at the opening of the Municipal Court of Boston, of Judge Thacher, in which he introduces the subject of incendiary publications. The Judge takes a proper view of the relative situations of the two sections of our country. His sentiments are just and honoroble. He declares that these publications are offences against the peace of the Commonwealth, and may be prosecuted as misdemeanors at common law. He thus concludes:

Times

"However unwise und unjust may be the system of domestic seritude, it is not for us to put into the hands of the slave the sword and the brand. Nor can any civil or *servile* war rage in any other State of this Union, without affecting, in some degree our own peace—since we may be compelled, by our political relation, to bear a part of the conflict. I cannot but hope, therefore that our citizens, if any of them are so inclined will refrain, in future, from such dangerous publications—that they will leave to those, who feel and suffer from the calamity, to find a remedy and ameliorate every thing—to the enlightened and humane spirit of our age—& to the benign influence of Christianity."

QUERIES.

Respectfully presented for the consideration of Members of Congress..

Is there any *rule* of the Senate or House of Representatives *prohibiting* the votes of Members on questions directly or indirectly, or prospectively, affecting their *private interest*?

If there is not, then will each Honorable Member, who may be interested as a partner or Stockholder in any Woollen, Cotton or Iron Manufacturing Establishment, ask himself, previously to voting on the Tariff question, whether *conscientiously* or *with propriety* he can decide against a reduction of duties, as he can but view it in the light of a modification *affecting*, or destined to effect *his private interest*?

Laws are enacted for the restraint of the violent and unprincipled—Rules are established as a system for the Government of Legislative Bodies—but virtuous, high-minded Gentlemen require neither the one nor the other to indicate the way, or coerce them in the paths of honor and rectitude. *Petersburg Times.*

WHAT NEXT?

Another fire-brand was thrown into the House of Representatives of the United States on Monday last, in the shape of a petition from *Great Britain* in relation to the *American Colonisation Society, Slavery, &c.* When will the Busy-Bodies of the World cease their impertinent interference in the affairs of other People, and attend to their own concerns? One would think the *Philanthropists of Europe* could find, if disposed, a sufficient field in *that* quarter of the Globe for the exercise of their *benevolence*, without looking for objects three thousand miles distant. When they can shew that the Serfs of Russia, or even the lower orders of Great Britain and Ireland, are better fed and clothed than our Negro Slaves, we may treat their representatives with more respect. In the mean-time, we rebuke them in the language of one, whose precepts they *profess* to follow: *Ye hypocrites! first cast the beam out of thine own eye, then mayst thou see clearly the mote that is in thy neighbor's eye.* *Ib.*

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JACKSON MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice previously given, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Caswell county, friendly to the present National Administration and to the re-election of Genl. ANDREW JACKSON, to the Presidency, assembled in the Court-House of said county, on Tuesday of April county court.

On motion and seconded, James Rainey, Esq. was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Maj. Paul A. Harrison, secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated in an address from Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq.—

On motion of Calvin Graves, Esq. a committee consisting of Quinton Anderson, John E. Brown, Paul A. Harrison, John R. Clark, Dr. Willis M. Lea, Dr. James E. Williamson and Nathaniel J. Palmer were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the objects for which they were assembled.

The committee after having retired for a few minutes, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the confidence of this meeting in the faithfulness and ability of the Administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson remains undiminished, and that they will use all fair and honorable means to support his re-election to the Presidency.

Resolved, That five delegates be appointed by this meeting to meet such as may be appointed by the counties of Stokes and Rockingham at Wentworth on Tuesday of the next superior court for Rockingham county, to nominate some fit and proper person of this district to be run on the electoral ticket friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, at the election in November next.

The resolutions after being read were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as delegates, by Quinton Anderson, Esq. Dr. James E. Williamson, Calvin Graves and John E. Brown, Esq'rs and by Nathaniel J. Palmer, Col. John R. Clark of Milton, and Dr. Willis M. Lea of Leasburg.

These gentlemen were unanimously appointed by the meeting, as the delegates for the county of Caswell.

The following resolution was introduced by Nathaniel S. Palmer, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination and appointment of Robert Galloway, Esq. of Rockingham, as the delegate from this district to the national convention of the friends of the present Administration to meet at Baltimore in the ensuing month to select a candidate for the Vice Presidency to be run on the ticket with Gen. Jackson.

On motion of Col. Thomas W. Graves, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Milton Spectator, and that the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian be requested to republish the same.

On motion of George Williamson, Esq. the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES RAINEY, *Chairman.*
PAUL A. HARALSON, *Sec'y.*

To the people of the State of North-Carolina, but most especially those of the county of Johnsen.

The undersigned, being grand jurors to March Term of the Superior Court for the county of Johnson, after having discharged the duties specially given us in charge, we had our attention, as an assemblage of citizens taken by lot from the different sections of our country, directed to the custom of treating with Spirituous Liquors, so common with candidates for public favors and offices in our State, and particularly in our county. In giving to this subject our best and most considerate attention, we do most sincerely believe that it now becomes not only the duty of each of us, but of every friend and lover of freedom in our country, to adopt and strictly pursue a course and practice that will most effectually and speedily do away this miserable, low and vulgar custom. At this peculiar and singular period of political affairs, we cannot but view with feelings of horror, bordering on despair, the crisis to which our government and laws are about to be reduced by the novel and strange proceedings of the day; and when we couple the influence that public men have upon the sentiments of a community so destitute of public intelligence and education as are ours, with the practice of giving intoxicating drink to a voter to confuse his mind and bias his judgment in the discharge of one of the most valuable political blessings, we are struck with a force of fourfold power with the train of evils that attends the practice. In a country like this, where both the Government and laws have for their only foundation the will and the opinion of the citizens, it is strange above all things, that a practice so destructive of the understanding, and so degrading to the character and honour of boasting freemen, should thus long have received the sanction or approval of any worthy and considerate man. And we do believe, that, when properly brought to the notice and applied to the feelings of our countrymen there will be found but few—very few who will differ from us in condemning it as richly deserving this kind of public censure.

We are well aware of the rigor of our law against this custom, and we deeply deplore that it is neither enforced nor scarcely known to exist. That all may become more familiar with its provisions, and we hope it will be enforced, we will here publish two of its sections.

"Sec. 3. If any person or persons shall treat with either meat or drink, on any day of election, or any day previous thereto, with an intent to influence the election, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred pounds, the one half for the use of the county where the same shall be recovered, to be paid to the County Trustee, the other half to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with cost.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff in each and every county in this State annually to publish this act, by advertisement and reading the same at the Court-House door on the first and second days of the County Court which shall happen previous to the annual election, and also on the different days of elections, under the penalty of twenty pounds for each and every neglect."

This is the law on the subject, passed in the year 1801, and we do believe that the period has arrived, for reasons above noticed, when it ought to be enforced, without discrimination, against all who may be found violating it. We are not to be understood as disapproving the practice of candidates visiting assemblages for the various purposes of making known their sentiments upon public measures, or of becoming more familiarized with the public wants and wishes of their fellow-citizens, or of presenting themselves and their talents in fair comparison with those of their competitors for choice and selection. On the contrary, we think this practice identified and woven into the free principles of our Government, and we would by no means have it discontinued; but we see no necessary connection between this practice and the other annoying custom of deluging the land with ardent spirits, offered *as a price* to buy up the good favor and vote of a freeman; for, strip it of all its fashionable habilaments, and this is its real and true intent and meaning.

We are not connected by ties of association to strict sobriety, but we are nevertheless not less sensible to the devastating and demoralizing effects of the immoderate use of Spirituous Liquors, and we are friendly to every means that may tend to lessen their use. We do therefore unanimously

Resolve, Not to vote to further or advance the interest of any candidate who may differ in practice previous to elections to the foregoing sentiments.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the newspapers printed at Raleigh.

John M'Leod, F'mn.	Thomas Tartt,
John M'Cullers,	E. P. Stephens,
David Lunsford,	Asa Farmer,
Reddin Richardson,	Jas. Stallings,
Jas. Renfrew,	Reuben Wilder
Dixon Spivy,	Wm. H. Watson,
Eli Godwin,	John Whitley,
T. D. Bridgers.	Ashly Sanders,
H. M. Stephens,	Jno. Rance, secr.

Smithfield, Johnston Co., March, 1832.

The following paragraph is taken from a northern paper: we agree with the writer in every respect. Wonder how it will take here?—*Oxford Examiner.*

"It is not simply by a numerous subscription list that a paper is to be supported, and the interests of a town promoted, but by a generous, and general habit of advertising in its columns. It is this which gives support to a paper, and a *character to a town*. But suppose a paper to be printed here, week after week and month after month, and not a solitary trade of the town to announce in its columns a willingness to dispose of merchandise, what would be the inference out of town? Surely that there are no traders and no merchandize here."

THE CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD.—We have published in to-day's paper the lotter of James Wyche, Esq. our State Engineer, containing some interesting information in respect to the construction of Rail-Roads. This gentleman has visited the Rail-Road now in progess in South Carolina, and is of opinion that one could be constructed in this State for about $4000 per mile, which would yield 10 per cent on the money invested. Could the farmers of this state be sensible of the immense benefits which they would unquestionably derive from a Central Rail-Road from Beaufort to the Mountains, we are confident they would come forward and lend their aid to its accomplishment. Nearly the whole produce of their farms goes now to New York, and other markets, and other articles which it pays, comes out of their pockets. With a Rail-Road to Beaufort, not only would the best prices be obtained for the domestic products of our farms, but we should employment for a large number of [illegible] making our Naval Stores, Cotton [illegible] Europe, and receiving thence in exchange their cheap goods. Our merchants would soon become independent of Northern importers, to whom they have been paying large profits for the goods they buy of them and which they sell out again to farmers. We have no doubt but this could be easily accomplished, with [illegible] undertaken with half the zeal, with which our neighbors around us prosecute their undertakings. Every thing is in our favor. A perfectly level country, abounding in the best of timber, [illegible] our coast, unsurpassed in the [illegible] commercial purposes. Beaufort, [illegible] things of that kind, goes now to New York, [illegible] and is within half [illegible] broad ocean. North Carolina [illegible] blind to her own interests [illegible] accomplish this important work, and we hope to see it undertaken [illegible]

Our Superior Court [illegible] the opportunity for [illegible] of subscription, and by the [illegible] of our fellow citizens to [illegible] that object, and shall be [illegible] have the [illegible] completed. It cannot be doubted that the [illegible] road at a less expense than [illegible] having the principal [illegible] and so abundant; and should a proper spirit manifest itself in our [illegible] them capitalists would willingly unite with us in furnishing the necessary funds. Let us then with one accord endeavor to [illegible] mence, the greatest difficulty will [illegible] have disappeared, and we will be [illegible] in our progress of improvement by the [illegible] flection, that we have shaken off the [illegible] thy which has [illegible] North-Carolina in the rear.

Central [illegible] The Subscription Book for [illegible] Company, opened at the meeting of the Commissioners for this County, on Monday week, is [illegible] at the Book-store of [illegible] & Co. where such citizens as [illegible] of promoting a Work so big with importance to the State, and especially to this portion of it, will please call and subscribe.—For the convenience of persons residing in distant parts of the County, Books are opened at the following places, viz. At Busbee's under the superintendence of Johnston Busbee, Ransom Hinton, W. R. Reid & Co. Roles' Store, under W. Roles, Allen Rogers, Cyrus Whitaker; at Donaldson, John Harris, Turner Potter; at Rogers' Store, under Allen Rogers, John Shaw, Henry Warren; at Cottrell's, under Dr. Cottrell, Green Huchaby, Paschal B. Burt; at Newsom's Store, under Josiah Crudup, James Newsom, Benjamin Marlett.

Books of Subscription are also opened in the several Counties through which the contemplated Road will pass.

The Commissioners for this County being authorized to open Books of Subscription at other places than those contained in the Act of Incorporation, have directed a Book to be opened at Nash Court house, under the superintendence of Gen. H. Blount, James B. Battle, B. Moore, James N. Mann and Turner P. Westray.

The Newbern Spectator, in reference to this subject, says, "As the week of our Superior Court, which commences on Monday the 16th inst. is considered the most favorable period for bringing the Central Rail-Road before the people of this County, we hope and trust that our citizens will then step forward with a spirit and zeal becoming the occasions. This enterprise engages the attention of every portion of the State, and is by no means confined to the [illegible] country and its vicinity through which it passes. By all it is considered as the last, best hope of our State." *Nat. Register.*

The Central Rail Road.—From the mountains to the sea, it is every where said that this important undertaking ought to be commenced; and the lively interests which appears to be taken in the subject gives us hope that our citizens will come forward in good earnest and put their hands to the work. The farmers of the State are the men whose interest will be most promoted, and from them liberal subscriptions ought to be expected. The extraordinary success which has already attended the Ohio, and Baltimore Rail-road ought in a great degree, to give confidence to this work, as that has yielded, it is said nearly *Three hundred dollars a day* net, over all expenses. Its completion would raise the price of produce; nearly or quite double that of land; stay emigration, and impart new life and spirit of the whole State. We give this week, an [illegible] lor of Clinton. *Fayetteville Observer.*

Interesting from Mexico.—We received on Saturday by the Vera Cruz packet ship Virginia, the following late and interesting communication from our correspondent there, it precludes the necessity of making any translations from the newspapers received by the same conveyance, the connected detail of the most events in Mexico given by our correspondent conveying to the reader a far more satisfactory view of the present state of affairs there than is to be collected from the public prints. The measures taken by our Consul at Vera Cruz for the protection of American interests in the critical position they are now placed, appear to us very appropriate. The arrival of the Grampus there is also a striking proof of the foresight and prudent management that now prevails in our naval department.

Courier & Enquirer.

VERA CRUZ, March 14th, 1832.

To the Editors of the Courier & Enq.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 2d inst a battle was fought at Tolomar, a village 25 miles from this place on the road to Mexico; between the Government troops, under the command of Gen. Calderon, and Gen. Santa Anna's troops, which ended in the complete rout of the latter. The number of killed, wounded and prisoners is unknown though the action is said to have been the most bloody which has been fought in this country since the earlier periods of the revolution. Calderon had moved from his camp near Santa Fe, on the 1st—induced thereto, either by the want of provisions the desertion of his troops, or perhaps by policy, and occupied the heights of Tolomar, where he was overtaken on the 2d by Santa Anna, who marched out of this city on the 2d. About six days previously Santa Anna had marched by Calderon's camp at Santa Fe, and upon the same heights of Tolomar, had captured a *Conducta*, conveying money and munitions of war to Calderon, made prisoners of all the escort, and reached this city again, without meeting with any loss. So complete was the rout and disperion of Santa Anna's troops, that scarce any two had returned in a body; the General was separated from his Aids and the Army had reached the city next morning at 5 o'clock, accompanied only by a few *Indios*—the officers were separated from the troops, and the troops from each other. Had Calderon have followed up his advantage, and marched immediately upon the city, it would have fallen before him in all probability; but most unaccountably, he remained upon the battle ground for several days, and has since returned to his old quarters at Santa Fe. In the mean time, the stragglers have come in—some bodies of men are organized—confidence is restored to Santa Anna's friends—and the city is, perhaps, in as good a condition now to sustain an attack, as it was before the battle. What detains Calderon so long at his camp, is a matter of much conjecture, and none seem to know.—Whether he is waiting for reinforcements, or for some assistance by sea, or whether he seriously meditates an attack on this city, is all matter of speculation. Santa Anna's present force is about 1800 men of all sorts; Calderon's is said to be about 3500.

The American brig Maria Louisa, from Philadelphia, was purchased, a few days since, by Gen. Santa Anna, for the sum of $13,000, and is to be armed with 10 guns. The *professed* object of this measure is, to be able to operate against a small naval force which, it is said, Government are fitting out at Campeche, and also against three schooners, which it is said, Government have purchased in New-Orleans, and are now arming at Tampico, for the purpose of blockading Vera Cruz.

Some time in February last, Congress passed a law, declaring the port of Vera Cruz *closed* after the 1st of March, interdicting with it all communication after that time, and ordering all payments for duties to be paid, either at the General Treasury, or at the nearest Commissariat out of Vera Cruz. We are, therefore, now cut off from all communication with the interior, and are, absolutely, as ignorant of what is going on there, as if we were in New-York. For some weeks previous to this strict non-intercourse, the public papers did not circulate, nor did *all* private letters find their true destination. But now, the mails are entirely stopped, expresses are forbidden—and the innocent traveller is detained on the way.—Commerce is, *litterally*, defunct, for the time being—the shops are mostly closed,—the goods are packed up—nothing is doing—nothing to be seen, but a Soldier—nothing to be heard but the drum and fife.—Our Consul has advised the American merchants to make, for the present, no payment of duties, unless by compulsion; not to the government, because, by their *arancel*, or tariff law, important duties are payable *here*, and there can be no change in arancel without 6 months previous notice; not to Santa Anna, because he has no legal right to demand them, and if he compel payment, it will be made under protest. The Consul has also advised the American merchants to make out certified inventories of their goods and effects! one copy of which is lodged in his office, that in case of a *saqueo* of the city, or any robbery by the troops, our government may at once be possessed of the requisite proofs in its reclamation on this government. I believe that all the merchants have adopted this suggestion.

The present controversy is—let party men say what they may—a scuffle for the Presidency; and I have no idea, that the country will be quiet, or that commerce will revert to its accustomed character, until that question is settled.

A vessel, laden with Flour, arrived here a few days since from New-Orleans, and has been allowed by Santa Anna to land her cargo. If the city should be closely invested by Calderon, I have no doubt, but that this port will be opened for the reception of foreign provisions.

Martial law was again proclaimed last Sunday, and all unmarried Spaniards were ordered to report themselves to the General. Whether he will order them to leave the country, or whether he will send on board the Prison Ships in the Harbor, is not known.

March 17th.—The packet not sailing as soon as I expected, I am enabled to add some more intelligence.

Yesterday morning a vessel arrived from Tampico, bringing information that the garrison of that place had declared in favor of Santa Anna—that a vessel of war, which the government had fitted out there, had fallen into the hands of the disaffected—that the Commandant of the garrison had been compelled to retire with his passport—and that General Montezuma had promised to remain neutral.

The vessel from Tampico brought to this place some prisoners, men whom the garrison did not think it advisable to keep at Tampico. This intelligence was received with every demonstration of joy by Santa Anna and his party—the bells were rung—the cannon were fired; and in the evening there was a military procession.

March 21. The U. S. schooner Grampus, Capt. Tatnall, anchored last evening at *Sacrificious*. The first Lieutenant came up to the city, and told me that they had left Pensacola on the 6th instant—had met with a violent storm at sea—nothing damaged—all well. She came most opportunely. We have the prospect now of a regular siege. The Government Army, under Calderon took position, early yesterday morning, at *Bergera*, an Indian hamlet, near a league from the city, but in sight on the sea beach. They appear to have been occupied yesterday in throwing up breast works. This morning an attack was made on them by two gun boats, but I suspect no harm was done, as the boats were too far off.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

In our last No. we promised to pursue this subject, and to assign other reasons for our opposition to Mr. Van Buren besides his famous vote for the Tariff of 1828 It may very reasonably be tho't that we have undertaken a work of supererogation. If the State of North Carolina can now consistently support a man who voted for that law, and whose opinions have undergone no change, as far as the public have had an opportunity of knowing, there is no political delinquency, which in the exuberance of her charity, may not expect to find palliation and forgiveness.—That one act is enough, if there were no other—but if the protective system were out of the question altogether, or if his views upon that subject, corresponded to a hair's breadth with our own, still there are other grounds opposition to Mr. Van Buren, which although they might not present insuperable obstacles to his elevation, would yet prevent his becoming the first object of our choice.

We will commence with his vote upon the bill to erect toll-gates upon the Cumberland Road. It is true, this bill never became a law but we are not indebted to the forbearance of Mr. Van Buren for the failure of its passage. It is understood that he has since repented of that vote, and declared himself against the doctrine of Internal Improvement, upon what grounds we have no means of ascertaining. The act speaks for itself, and we have a right to hold him responsible for it, until we have better evidence of his recantation, than vague conjecture, or the feeble disclaimer of persons assuming to be in his confidence.—Late experience warns us, how little reliance is to be placed upon testimony of this kind. It is almost needless to say that voting for such a bill, was yielding at once the whole question of internal improvements, and that too, in the most odious form in which the disputed power could be exercised. John Randolph stigmatized the whole plan as more oppressive than any scheme which Tiberius, that perfect model of a tyraut, ever thought of. He, cruel and wanton as he was, delighted in trampling upon the liberties of his subjects, never tho't of levying contributions on the Appian and the Claudian ways.

Here then, the two most important questions upon which Congress has been called to act, within the last ten years, we find Mr. Van Buren voting in direct opposition to the unanimous voice of the southern country. Are not these the very grounds of opposition to Mr. Clay? Has not the time been when he was held in the highest estimation by the democracy of the union, for the ability and the boldness with which he advocated the true principles of our government—and has he not been discarded from our affections, for the very offences, of which Mr. V. B. has been equally guilty?—What has there been in Mr. Van Buren's past life, in his services or his sacrifices for the good of the republic, that entitles him to our consideration and regard, whilst another individual of equal talents, professing the same doctrines and differing only in the uncompromising firmness and fearlessness with which he has avowed them, is denounced and execrated through our borders without measure and without mercy? There may be reason in it, and possibly something of *consistency*, but it is altogether beyond our comprehension. According to our poor judgment, it would seem that most of the reasons of our opposition to Mr. Clay, apply with the same force to Mr. Van Buren; especially when it is recollected that whilst the former was standing forth in defence of the principles upon which the late war against Great Britain was declared, and suffering all kinds of opprobrium in his attachment to the Republican cause the latter was zealously engaged in getting up a Ticket in New York for De Witt Clinton, in opposition to Mr. Madison, and if the scheme had succeeded, the utter prostration of the Republican party would have been the inevitable consequence. It is probable he *repented* of that step too, for before the close of the war, he was one of the most furious partizans of Mr. Madison and like all party proselytes, attempting to hide the shame of his apostacy, in the excess of his devotion to the new friends, into whose ranks he enlisted.

Another objection to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, is the division which would be created amongst the supporters of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Calhoun and his friends, already forming a party respectable both for number and talents, would prefer the elevation of any other man in nation, and there is a large portion of the friends of the President, particularly in Virginia, and the States south of it, that no inducement could prevail on to unite in his support. It is doubtful whether under any circumstances, with all the aid which conventions and caucuses can bestow, he can gain the votes of these States, and unless he does, if he continues a candidate, the election will certainly devolve upon the Senate. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the contest would then be narrowed down to the two highest on the list, and from them the selection would have to be made. Upon the failure of an election in the Electoral College, it is almost universally agreed that Mr. Van Buren would not receive the support of the majority of the Senate, against any competitor. No one believes that an election of Vice President will be made by the people, if his claims are pressed, and it is equally certain that if the election is made by the Senate, the vote of that body will be given to the other individual who happens to be one of two highest on the list, and that individual will be John Sergeant. If Mr. Van Buren possesses a charm to allay the violence of our opposition to the Tariff and other odious measures, Mr. Sergeant is not so fortunate. As to the importance of defeating his election, there seems to be no difference of opinion amongst us; and surely it is not the part of sound policy to preservere in a course the best calculated of all others to insure his success.

We are compelled to postpone such further remarks as we design making on this subject until next week—when we also intend to offer a few reasons why we shall support the scheme of a State Convention, suggested by a meeting at Halifax.

LETTER FROM GEN. SAUNDERS TO GOV. BRANCH.

Gen. S. requests of Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay to insert in their next paper the following copy of a letter addressed by him to gov. Branch:

[COPY.]

Raleigh, April 7th, 1832.

Sir,—When I received your letter of the 16th, of March, I did not for a moment think of your having forwarded a copy of that for publication—as forming a part of "the correspondence which [had] passed between us." I can but consider your course in this business as very extraordinary. You had called for an explanation of an allusion which I had made to you in an annoymous publication, which had been given, and received by you as "satisfactory." Yet by the same mail in which you forward your note and my reply, address to me a letter, a copy of which you enclose (without waiting for an answer) for publication. This may be fair dealing. and according to your notions of honorable etiquette. If so, I have at least learnt something from this controversy. If my answer was as you had pronounced it, "so far satisfactory as to relieve [you] from the necessty of resorting to another mode of redress,," which it seems you are so fond of intimating your willingness to adopt—why this appeal to the public? Was it to relieve your own feelings, or to lacerate mine, by an allusion to a matter, which, when understood, will reflect as little credit on you for its disclosure, as injury to me by being made thus public? You say my answer contained "expressions which might be susceptible of an offensive construction;" yet in your letter you make no allusion to these "expressions," but content yourself with insinuating that my change of feeling towards you had arose from the fact, that it was no longer in your power to serve me with those who now wield the patronage of the General Government—and that I had been "a suitor for office" through "your favor" whilst Secretary of the Navy. A simple statement of the case will sufficiently repel the pitiful motives you have here ascribed to me, as well as show the conduct of one who exhibits so much sensitiveness at being charged with a breach of private confidence. I freely admit that I did write to you some months after your appointment as Secretary, expressing a desire to change my situation; and as I was unwilling to place my name before the executive, left the matter with you to act as your own sense of duty to the public and justice to me might dictate. But sir, your memory should have reminded you, and your candor should so have stated the fact, that afterwards I thanked you for your offer of a willingness to serve me, *but declined all further application*. This too, was long before you ceased to be Secretary, and as I had believed you sincere in your proposed tender of service, the matter had passed from my mind, and I little expected to have had it revived by you through the columns of a newspaper. I was not your friend for the sake of office nor have my feelings undergone any chang towards you in consequence of your loss of it—but from the miserable complaints you have made about it, and the open political tergiversation you have manifested in your active zeal against those whom you uspected to have been instrumental in depriving you of it. As I do not desire to add to the bitterness of your feelings or court the honor of a newspaper controversy with you, I shall here close a correspondence, from which I expect neither instruction or improvement.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. John Branch.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, of the Charleston Mercury, datcd

"WASHINGTON, 7th April, 1832.

"Our friend, Warren R. Davis, has just concluded a most able and eloquent Speech against the PENSION BILL. In consequence of his reluctance to engage in debate, most of the members were not at all prepared for the display made by Mr Davis on this occasion. But I assure you he commanded, for several hours, the undevided attention of the House, and spoke with a force and effect which have secured for him a high reputation as an able debater.—This pension Bill is not as well understood at the South as it ought to be. It is a part and parcel of the American system and is expressly intended to absorb that surplus revenue, which the payment of the public debt will leave in the Treasury. The Tariff party are aware that the duties must be reduced to the revenue standard, and by multiplying the sources of expenditure, they are desirous of creating a necessity for high duties. Of all the schemes that ever have been devised for this purpose, this Pension Bill is the most dangerous, because it is best calculated to accomplish the object. It proposes to give a pension of full pay for life to every man who, during the whole of the revolutionary war, served in all, two years either in the Army, or as State troops, Volunteers, Militia, and in proportion for any length of service not less than six months, and this without any regard to the circumstances of the individual. No one can conjecture the number of persons who will come in for pensions under such a law When in 1818, pensions were extended to a particular description of regular troops of the continental Army, who stood in need of assistance from their country for support, there were 35,000 applicants, of whom upwards of 20,000 succeeded, by some means or other, in getting themselves placed on the pensions swelled to upwards of $3,00,000 per annum. Now when all the Militia and Volunteers, are to be added, who can say to what extent the number will be swelled, and how many millions must be annually appropriated? On the former occasion the expenses was estimated at less than three hundred thousand dollars, and it amounted to more than two millions.—Now it is admitted that it must exceed half a million, and I confess I think five or six millions will be nearer the mark, and if it should fall short of this, those who served in the late war will, ere long, be added to the list, and the surplus revenue, whatever it may be will be absorbed in pensions for the present, you may be assured that if this pension Bill does pass—and pass I fear it will—no reduction of the duties can be affected beyond the seven millions which Clay and Dickerson propose to take off from articles of luxury, and the burdens upon the South will remain undiminished."

The JEFFERSONIAN Doctrines of '98.

We understand that Mr. Elliot has in the press, on the eve of publication, a pamphlet containing The Virginian and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-'9, with Madisons Report; and the Resolutions of the several States in relation threto, at large; with other documents and opinions, in support of the Jeffersonian doctrines of '98, accompanied by a full Index.

This valuable and useful political compilation, furnishing facts and arguments, that every American citizen should treasure up for reference and illustration, will we are told, be afforded to the public at the moderate rate of Fifteen dollars per hundred copies, which places it within the reach of every reader.

Telegraph.

[*From the Mercury.*]

[COMMUNICATION.]

DIRECT TAXES.

At the utmost the General Government requires a revenue of thirteen millions of dollars. The population of the United States amounts to thirteen million, who under a system of equal taxation, would each contribute one dollar to the support of the General Government.

If the public lands are given up to the Western States, will they consent to supply their quota by direct taxation?

If the Federal Revenue were to be collected by a direct tax upon each citizen which he could feel, and measure, would there be any *Pension Bill, Internal Improvements*, or misapplication of public money by Congress?

To give up the public lands will diminish the Federal Revenue three millions of dollars at least annually. The proposed Pension List will cost the country every year seven millions of expenditure. Upon Internal Improvements the amount laid out baffles calculation.

The Southern States have no public Lands to be given up to them they will reap comparatively nothing under the Pension List—the blessings of Internal Improvement never flow to their doors—& yet, the whole revenue of the Genl. Government is to be derived from duties upon the imports purchased by *their* industry? In other words, the Western States are to be exonerated from all contribution by a surrender of the Public Lands, and the Manufacturing States not only exempted from taxes, but to receive the bounties of the Tariff; and in addition these two sections are to derive the spoils of *Pensions*, and Improvements exclusively, while the *Exporting* or Southern States are to pay all the taxes!

Is not this a beautiful exemplification of the "Socions Leonina?"

TOSCIN.

Mr. Webster.—In the debate with Mr. Hayne in 1830, while Mr. Webster was contending that the Constitution was the work of the people in the aggregate, and not of the people by states, he made one assertion fatal to his whole argument. It was "that the Constitution was intended to curtail and control the sovereignty of the States." This admitted that the States were independent sovereigns at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. If so what but the sovereign action of the States could establish a rule for common restraint and control? If in the Union there was but one people, there must have been but one sovereignty, & therefore there could not have been any State sovereignties to be controlled. But limits he tells us, were to be imposed on the exercise of the sovereign powers of the States. Who then were competent to impose them? Not the people in the aggregate—but the different sovereign States; and unless they agreed to do so, each exercising for itself its sovereign discretion in acceding—how could any restraint have been imposed? *Evening Post.*

The Tariff Memorial.—We find that the correspondent of a New York paper, from whom we quoted a day or two ago, was correct. The tariff memorial does assert that the great danger in this country is not from the power of rules, but from the too great liberty of the people! We quote the passage:—

"Our great danger is certainly from the abuse, not of power, but of liberty; and it should be the endeavor of the real friends of *the country*, by a *liberal construction* of the law and constitution, and a generous confidence in the *motives* of those who administer them, to facilitate the business of administration, and diffuse a spirit of harmony and union throughout the whole constitution of the State."

In accordance with the above, the memorial further speaks of incessant "struggles between the great elementary principles of Law and Liberty."

This doctrine of the *evil of liberty* is advanced in that part of the memorial which is intended to meet the argument of the free Trade party, who, believing that there is no necessity or inherent opposition between *law* and *liberty*, and that government, so far as the property of individuals is affected, was instituted merely to secure them in its free use and enjoyment, and not to restrain them and manage their property for them.—deny the right of government to regulate the industry of individuals. The rest of the reasoning of the memorial, on this point, strikes us as no less strange—It asserts that the regulation of individual industry is almost the exclusive object of all government, because all civil legislation and jurisprudence is employed entirely about the economical concerns of individuals. Did the memorialist think that this was really meeting the objection? Surely they were aware of the difference between securing to the individual the tenure of property—between fixing rules as to the form of its voluntary purchase or transfer and forcing him to transfer, or precluding him from a purchase? Yet their memorial calls all the laws of property, regulations of individual iudustry, and virtuality assumes that the power to ensure the validity of a private contract is one and the same with the power to compel the citizen to make the contract! *ib.*

The Philanthropists of the North are at present much engaged with a Cherokee Chief named Ridge, who is travelling amongst them. His mission seems to be for the purpose of makiug collections of money from the generous people among whom he is sojourning, in order to carry on the suit of the Indians, against the State of Georgia, in the supreme Court. He seems to be regarded by the republicans in that part of the world as a sort of foreign prince. Public meetings are called at the places through which he passes, to which he makes speeches abusive of the Georgians, and then begs the sympathy and money of the audience. Of the first article he receives an abundance, but not quite so much of the latter.

It will be remembered that these people who affect so deeply to compassionate the Indians of Georgia, once had Indians in their own territories. What did they do with them? What has become of the Mohawks, the Onedias, and a hundred other tribes? Exterminated by these philanthropists, who used to take them prisoners and carry them to the West Indies and sell them for slaves. Yet now they are filled with vast indignation, that Georgia should require her Indians to observe her laws.

Thus it is that the people of the North continue to practice their impudent intermeddling in the local concerns of the South They seem even to pretend to a right to do so. The question in the present case may be thrown into a form so simple & decisive that it cannot but satisfy even them.

The Cherokees are either an independent people or they are the subjects of Georgia. The people of the North affect to consider them a foreign sovereign nation: if so, by what right do they countenance and aid a foreign nation in hostility to a sister State? On the other hand, if these Indians are subject to Georgia, by what right do they interfere between Georgia and her subjects?

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

RUDISILL'S MINE.

This mine, situated half a mile SSW. from the town of Charlootte, is connected with the earliest period of researches for gold in Mecklenburg county. The precise date of the first discoveries of the precious metal in this county, is not accurately known; most statements concur in naming about 1826, as the time of its development. A gunsmith while on the chase for deer in the neighborhood of the place now known as Dunn's Mine, then a place of resort for hunters as a "stand" he, by breaking and examining the rocks around him, discovered something adhering to them which resembled Gold; and after satisfying himself of the reality at home, returned to the same spot frequently, to gather small quantities to use in his trade. Some time afterwards this place was worked in a very imperfect manner, notwithstanding which, a considerable quantity of gold at different times was extracted. One of the laborers working this mine obtained some idea from actual experience, of the kind of surface earth that was likely to prove auriferous. One day, as this man was on his way to the mill, at present known as "St. Catharine's," he observed a great similarity between the auriferous surface earth he had seen before and that of Rudisill's Hill; he washed some of it and discovered gold. This was the first gold found at Rudisill's and took place in 1826. Shortly after this discovery, Dr. Sam'l Henderson, the intelligent Gold "Pioneer" of Mecklenburg, with a few hands, commenced working the surface earth in the 'rocker;' his operation were sufficiently carried on for 2 months during which period the average daily returns were 3 dwts. per hand. The earth washed under his direction was the entire surface, including the back soil or red clay The latter, for a short distance, be found to be most productive, but it was attended with too much difficulty to extract the gold in the 'rocker.' Cotemporary with this, which led to a search in the hill, several individuals dug and washed to advantage on different parts of its sides and summit, and continued their works until the property fell under execution and was disposed of at a Sheriff's sale. At this time some of the lodes had been discovered, by observing that gold was to be found adhering to minerals which designate their outcrop. The natural conclusion was to follow the direction of these minerals by small and rude excavations, and this commencement of mining operations closed at the same time all further work at this place for nearly two years, in consequence of the right becoming contested.

In 1831, the property was finally transferred to the present owners, and a lease granted to Mr. de Rivifinoli for 25 years. During the first year the several lodes within the boundary of the land have been tried to a general depth of 40 feet from the surface, and from what has been observed during this years course of mining operations, we are induced to give the following sketch of the nature of these lodes, in addition to some remarks concerning the practical mining operations through which the former knowledge has been obtained.

The conspicuous elevation of the hill whereon the buildings of Rudisill's mine are placed, (found to be 130 feet abvoe the level of sugar creek,) has obviously been preserved from the levelling influence of the decomposing powers of the atmosphere, by the compactness of 5 lodes at their outcrops, which accidentally consist almost entirely of quartz and silicious talcous slate. While then the greenstone and granite in which they occur, became dissolved and exposed to the mechanical force of rain, &c. these minerals, comprising the gangue and auriferous part of the lodes, prevented this influence by their consistency of their property of being water productors, serving the coherence of the whole as a joining medium. The immediate inference to be drawn from this phenomenon, establishes the fact, that whatever small water courses cross the direction of lodes, which on a higher level consist of quartz, &c. containing gold, there the veins will be poor on the surface, because the gangue is composed of slate alone, or totally compressed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Three Racans.—When Mademoiselle de Gournay arrived at Paris, she desired to see the Marquis de Racan, an eminent wit and poet. Two of his friends knew the time he had appointed for his waiting on her; and they resolved to be revenged on him for many a ridiculous situation to which he had exposed them. One of these Gentlemen, about two hours before the time appointed, waited on the lady and announced himself as Racan. He endeavored to talk of her own works, which he had purposedly turned over the preceding evening, and though he did not exactly satisfy her in point of his abilities, besides committing some gross blunders, she could not but think the merquis a very polite gentlemen. He had just parted from her, when the Marquis de Racan was a second time announced. She naturally supposed he had forgotten some particulars and returned for this purpose, when to her great surprise a stranger wholly different from the first marquis, entered the apartment. She could not help questioning him repeatedly if he was the *real* marand informed him of what had just passed. The pretended Racan appeared very much hurt, and declared that he would be revenged of the insult the stranger had mutually offered them, but the intercession of the lady softened the choleric man, and she infinitely pleased with the second marquis, who exceeded the first in every respect. Scarcely had this second counterfeit issued, when the real Racan was annouced! This began to exercise the patience of the de Gournay, "What, more Racans in one morning!" she exclaimed at the same time desiring that he might be introduced. As soon as he entered she raised her voice and demanded if he meant to insult her? Racan, who at the best was an indifferent speaker, remained silent with astonishment. He muttered something; and de Gourney, who was naturally violent and irrascible, imagined he was sent to impose on her, and and pulling off her slipper, she fell upon the real and unfortunate Racan with the rage of an irritated virago, and made him gladly retreat from a visit where he had expected to have met with a very different reception.

D' Israeli's Curios Lit.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CORLUM.

SALISBURY,

APRIL 30, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

The Editor of the Globe has issued proposals for publishing an extra Globe *after the meeting of the Baltimore Convention*. Why after the meeting of the Baltimore convention, gentlemen? Is this the way you intend to force Mr. Van Buren upon the democracy of the country? Is not this the strongest kind of evidence of the fact, that the Baltimore convention was got up to nominate Van Buren for Vice-President? Here is a known tool of his, who has never before thought of publishing extra numbers of his paper soon, until he finds that New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the North and the whole of the South, will not support him for the Vice-Presidency, but who now thinks this course absolutely necessary to insure his success.

Gov. Moore and his constituents.—Shortly after the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, by the United States Senate, the partizans of that gentleman got up a meeting in Courtland, Alabama, for the purpose of denouncing Gov. Moore for his vote. The Gov. has come out in reply to them, and in justification of his vote. If any thing were wanting to convince candid men of the justice of the decision that Mr. Van Buren, was unworthy of the station to which he was called, this publication of Gov. Moore must convince them. He proves conclusively that every charge, which was brought against V. Buren, pending the decision of the Senate, was true. We never had much confidence in Mr. V. but we now have less than we ever had.

To one part of the Governor's reply we must call the particular attention of the reader. It is to that which is in reply to the charge that he was unfriendly to Genl. Jackson. The Governor proved that while he was doing all he could to promote the election of General Jackson, these same men who are now denouncing him for his vote were doing all they could to defeat him. He proved by quotations from the Journals of Congress that these same eleventh hour men who are now denouncing all the original Jackson men, have uniformly voted against every favorite measure of Genl. Jackson's administration; that they have voted against him upon the Tariff, the bank, internal improvements, &c. and yet they are not accused of forming coalitions with Clay and with being opposed to Genl. Jackson. And why is this the case? Because they voted for Van Buren. This is enough, in the eyes of some to wipe away every sin,—to make even an opposer of the last war a real genuine Jackson democrat. But we think this will not be enough for the American people. They must know the real, from the pretended friends of Genl. Jackson. They know that those who denounce the Senate for voting against Van Buren are not the friends of Genl. Jackson, but the friends of Mr. Van Buren. They know that some of those who voted against Van Buren, were the early and well-tried friends of Genl. Jackson. They know that Senator Poindexter (who voted against Van Buren) for one was Genl. Jackson's friend when it cost something to be his friend. He supported Genl. Jackson when the hue and cry was raised against him for his conduct in the Seminole war; he supported him when he first became a candidate for President and has continued to do so ever since. The same may be said of Moore, Miller and Havne. And shall such men now be denounced for voting against a man who opposed the last war; who opposed Genl Jackson in the first contest; who disgraced his country in his instructions to Mr. McLane; who is a friend of the Tariff and of internal improvements; and who has thrown discord among the friends of the administration for his own selfish agrandizement?

Never have we seen a more insidious attempt on the part of the "systemites" to fasten upon us the present grinding and oppressive duties upon imports, than their present attempt in the House of Representatives to pass what they are pleased to call their military pension bill: It has ever been the policy of the advocates of high duties to search out objects upon which to expend the millions which are unjustly wrung from the hard earnings of the agriculturist, in order to keep up the pretext for their system of high indirect taxation. For a while internal improvements by the general government "*was all the go*;"—they seduced the West into a support of the system by expending large portions of the money of the people among them for objects of internal improvement. But President Jackson, by his veto message put a stop to that iniquitous mode of cheating the people of their hard earnings. They have since attempted to squander away money upon the colonization society;—they attempted too to keep off the payment of the national debt, all for the purpose of having an excuse for retaining the high duties upon imports, so as to protect manufactures and to destroy southern agriculture. But in this they failed. The colonization society was kicked out of the house; and our venerable President has paid the national debt in spite of them. They now hope to pass their military pension bill, which will consume more of the people's money than ever did the system of internal improvements by the national legislature. We hope the South will see into this insidious attempt and expose it as it deserves.

☞ We have, this week, complied with the request of our Iredell correspondent, by publishing the address of the grand-jury of Johnston county to the people of North Carolina, but more particularly to those of Johnston county, on the practice of treating at elections

Some time since Mr. Stanberry, a member of Congress from Ohio, in a speech which he made in the house of Representatives dealt very freely with the character of Gov. Houston of Tennessee. The latter like the midnight assassin, attacked Mr. Stanberry on his way home about 8 o'clock at night and beat him so severely that he was unable to attend to his duties in house. Mr. Stanberry addressed a note to the Speaker informing him of the fact, and the Gov. was taken into the custody of the Sergeant of Arms for a breach of privilege. We have our doubts, *as to the power of* Congress to punish Houston for his outrageous conduct, notwithstanding we think it deserves some severe punishment. It is an attack upon the liberty of speech, and freedom of debate, which ought not to be tolerated. The trial was going on at our last advices from Washington. We know not how it will terminate.

☞ At a recent celebration of the anniversary of the Free Trade association in Columbia, S. C. we find the following compliment to our Senator Mr. Mangum, among the numerous toasts that were drank:

"By A. McLauchlin. W. P. Mangum, U. States Senator from N. Carolina: The able and eloquent advocate of the doctrine of Free Trade and State Rights; may he be sustained in 1832 by the same spirit that actuated the citizens of Mecklenburg in 1775."

THE REACTION.—Soon after Martin Van Buren's rejection by the SENATE, the immediate partizans of that gentleman, got up meetings for the purpose of denouncing Gov. MOORE for his vote. Since, however, the publication of Mr. Moore's reply to one of those meetings which was held at Courtland, there has been a complete reaction. We can scarcely take up an Alabama paper now which does not contain an account of some meeting approving of Gov Moore's vote.

We regret to learn that the Governor has been informed, by express, of the total destruction, by fire, of the old capitol at Williamsburgh. The bosom of every Virginian glowed with honest pride, when looking on that edifice, which witnessed the first efforts of Liberty rising against despotism and oppression; and where the eloquence of the immortal Henry awoke a spirit which has swept away the power of Princes and Kings from the new world, and in their stead has given the rule of men, to reason, liberty and Justice.

If we were superstitious, we might draw a bad augury from the destruction of that Monument of all which is old and venerable; at this time, when efforts are making, in so many quarters, to tear down the ancient, and set up a new order of things.

Jeffersonian.

The Works of the Rev. Robert Hall, A. M.—New-York, Harpers.—Messrs. Harpers have just put to press the first volume of the works of this celebrated divine; which have been published in England under the superintendence of Dr. Gregory, Professor of the Military Academy at Woolwich. It would be superfluous in us to say aught in commendation of a work whose author on the titlepage is thus spoken of by two such competent judges as Doct. Parr and Dugald Stewart. The former says:—

"Mr. Hall, like Bishop Taylor has the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the acuteness of a schoolman, the profoundness of a Philosopher, and the piety of a saint."

And Dugald Stewart. "There is a living writer who combines the beauties of Johnson, Addison and Burke, without their imperfections. It is a dissenting minister of Cambridge, the Rev. Robert Hall. Whoever wishes to see the English language in perfection, must read his writings."

The editor in giving the history of Mr. Hall's sermon on "Modern Infidelity," relates the following characteristic anecdote: "After he had written down the striking apostrophe, "Eternal God! on what are thine enemies intent! what are those enterprises of guilt and horror, that for the safety of their performers, require to be envelloped in a darkness which the eye of Heaven must not *penetrate*," he asked, "did I say *penetrate* sir, when I preached it?" "Yes." "Do you think sir, I may venture to alter it, for no man who considered the force of the English language would use a word of three sylables there, but from absolute necessity." "You are doubtless at liberty to alter it, if you think well." "Then be so good sir, to take your pencil and for *penetrate* put *pierce*, *pierce* is the word sir, and the only word to be used there."

A memoir of Mr. Hall and a sketch of his literary character from the pen of Sir J. MACKINTOSH, and a sketch of his character as a theologian and a preacher, by the Rev. JOHN FOSTER, will accompany the work

Courtier & Enquirer.

RAIL ROAD EXPERIMENT.

On Monday the 9th inst. (April 1832) an experiment was tried on the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, with the Pennsylvania locomoter of Col. Long, in the presence of a large number of spectators, the circumstances and result of which were as follows:

The weight of this entire train, including the locomoter, three cars attached, &c. was something more than ten tons. The clyenders had just received fresh packing which was screwed up very light, and for a considerable time much obstructed the machinery of the pistons.

The time actually employed on the road was two hours, and fifteeen minutes of which were spent in stoppages occasioned by other carriages at work on the road—accordingly the time actually consumed in running was two hours.—

In this time the entire distance actually travelled by the locomoter, was twenty seven miles—the last three miles of which were performed in the short period of 7½ minutes, the steam blowing off, at the safety valve under a pressure of 75 pounds to the square inch, during this part of the experiment. The quantity of water consumed during the experiment was one hundred and thirty gallons.

The weight of the engine being three tons, that of its load including the cars was something more than seven tons. The conveyance of an equivalent aggregate load on the rail road, at a speed of 2 and a half miles per hour is known from repeated experiments to require 2 good horses actually hitched, and laboring to their maximum of useful effect. Hence the actual performance of the locomoter was equivalent to that of ten horses laboring to the best advantage.

The celebrated experiments on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road were made on a road perfectly level and cleanly swept, those of the Pennsylvania locomoter were made on an undulating road, the aggregate ascent, of which was 66 feet; no attention having been paid to cleanliness, but on the contrary the road was generally covered with a profusion of dust, and in many places with sand freshly thrown upon them by the workmen engaged in digging and draining along the road.

The performance of the Pennsylvania locomoter, especially on the last three miles of its run, by every fair rule of calculation, far surpasses that of the best English engines, as exhibited in the recorded experiments on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Waste—Agreeably to Mr. Wood's late treatise on Rail Roads, a republication of which is about to issue from the press of Messrs. Cary & Hart in Philadelphia, the average best performance of the Rocket was equivalent to a load of twice the weight of the engine (exclusive of the weight of the engine) drawn at a speed of one mile and a half per hour.

U. S. Gaz.

Schenectady Rail Road.—An unusual sale by auction was made in this city yesterday. It was of fifteen hundred shares in the Mohawk and Schenectady Rail Road Company, representing an additional capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which the company were authorized to raise, and compelled to dispose of, in this manner by a late act of the Legislature. The sale attracted many bidders. The stock was put up at last of 50 shares with the privilege of taking 300, and the whole sold at a premium varying from 28½ to 29½ per cent.

Courier & Enq.

DIED.

In this town on Tuesday last, ESTHER infant daughter of Col. Philo White, former Editor of this paper, aged 17 months.

In this county, on Friday evening the 20th ult. Maj. *John Locke*, a hero of the Revolution, in the 87th year of his age He is the last of a large family "who devoted their lives and their fortunes" in the sacred cause of liberty. In the words of a great man" he lived as he died, the noblest work of God,—an honest man."

On the same day Mr. Spencer Ball, in the 84th year of his age.

In Charlotte, on Friday evening last, Mrs. Ann Mera, wife of Captain Thomas A. Mera.

In Lincoln county, neay Beattie's Ford, Mr. James King, aged 87 years.

Also, a few days afterwards, in the same neighborhood, Mr. Robert Abernathy, aged 89 years.

In the same neighborhood, on the 12th inst. *Harriet P. Simonton*, infant daughter of William S. Simonton, aged about 16 months

NEW FANCY
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Valentia Vestings,
A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletz,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,
A GREAT VARIETY of RICH
Fancy bonnets, bobbinett and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Ezghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up as a runaway, and committed to the jail of this county, on the 9th inst. a Negro Boy named WILLIS who appears to be about eighteen or twenty years old, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, no marks to be seen, and very badly dressed, &c. He says that he belongs to George Rogers of Chatham County, living seven miles from Pittsborough, on Hickory Mountain, &c. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN M. THOMAS.
Jailor of Davidson Co. N. C.
April 20th 1832. 21tf

DAVID WATSON.
Cabinet-Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his SHOP, from the place where he formerly kept it, to the house one door below the Bank, on main street, where he is at all times ready to execute all work in his line in a neat, durable & substantial style of *workmanship.*

He will keep constantly on hand *Bureaus, Secretaries, Sideboards, Dinner & Breakfast Tables, Ladies working tables, Washstands, &c. &c.* which he will sell low for CASH, or country produce, or on a short credit to punctual customers. *April, 28th.* 21tf

LITERARY NOTICE:

THE Hon. WILLIAM GASTON will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel-Hill on Wednesday the 20th of June next (the day immediately preceding Commencement day.) A comment on the competency of that gentleman to discharge the duty assigned him is deemed unnecessary—But it is hoped from the preeminent station which he occupies as a jurist, a politician, a scholar and an orator that the attention of the public, and especially the Alumni of this University will be sufficiently attracted to ensure a respectable concourse of visitors on that occasion. 2t22

Published by order of the
PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.
March 17th, 1832.

*** Editors favorable to the cause of literature will please give the above an insertion.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the public, that the partnership heretofore, existing by the name of Smith & Co. is this day dissolved, the agreement of said partnership having expired long since. Notice is also given that J. H. Smith will not hold himself responsible for any debts, heretofore, contracted in the name of said partnership, and that he will continue to work at his trade in the house formerly occupied by the firm of Smith & Co.

JOHN H. SMITH.
April 26th 1832 3t23

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 10th inst. a bound Boy, named

JOHN J. KAELOR,

about twelve years old, son of Thos. Kaelor, of York District, who went off in company with him, and since returned. Said boy made his way across the Catawba, and is supposed to have gone to Cabarrus county, N. C.—He will hardly undertake to change his name; but if he should, he may be easily known by his dress, and a burnt place on the top of his head—there being no hair on the spot, or very thin. He wore off a leather cap cotton cloth roundabout, and is a pretty smart, active lad.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me; and $25 for the conviction of any one who may have harbored or employed him; and I now distinctly forwarn all persons against doing either under the penalty of the law.

3t23 C. M. HART.
Yorkville April 14th, 1832.

New Firm
IN LEXINGTON.
Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

2tf JOHN H. HENLY,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

W. J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.
October 8th, 1831 92tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

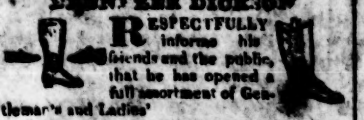
NEW FASHIONS!
Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

611tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.



EBENEZER DICKSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a full assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES,

of all descriptions, which were selected by himself in New-York, and in Newark, New Jersey, and which he will warrant to be of the best quality. If any work, which he sells, should rip, it will be repaired gratis; but no other Northern work will be repaired without pay.

His store is four doors south of the Court House, on the main Street, adjoining the Apothecary Store, where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of his own, as well as Northern manufacture. He has made arrangements so as to receive shoes and boots at all times, when ordered, which will enable him to keep up a supply, so that when customers call they will not be disappointed.

All orders from a distance, either wholesale or retail, will be punctually attended to. He manufactures coarse shoes for laboring hands, and will furnish planters with any quantity they may want, which shall be of the best materials, and made, not by boys inexperienced in the business, but by Journeymen. Where five or more planters, living out of the county, shall unite and order not less than 20 pair of Shoes each, he will have them delivered at their houses. All shall be warranted to be out of the best materials.

☞ TEN JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS will find immediate employment by applying to 21tf EBENEZER DICKSON.
Salisbury, April 16, 1832.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE.
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thoroughpaced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or* $2,50 *after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE*.....must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.
Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf
J. B. C

State of North-Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832.

SALLY MORGAN vs JONATHAN MORGAN. } *Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and answer said petition or it will be heard ex parte and judgment granted against him pro confesso.

WITNESS, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1832, and of the American Independence the 56th. FAR. MARTIN, *Clk.*

PRICE ADV. $6.50. 13t33

NEW, FASHIONABLE & Fanciful Style of
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.
J. MURPHY

GRATEFUL for the patronage formerly bestowed upon him, by a discerning Public, respectfully informs his patrons, and the public at large, that he is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury,

A NEW, FASHIONABLE, and Fanciful Style of Spring & Summer Goods
FOR 1832,
BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY
FOR CASH,

Selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, in

PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK,

And with particular reference to the variety of taste exhibited in those Cities.

THE splendid variety of his assortment, the uncommon lowness of his prices, united to every other necessary accommodation, hold out to purchasers a more than ordinary opportunity for purchasing on the most reasonable and suitable terms.

HE hopes by perfect adherence to business to render to all, who may favor him with their patronage, such satisfaction as shall secure its continuance. 3t23
Salisbury, April 14, 1832.

ERONAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, in Charlestown [illegible] and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' [illegible] Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.
Salisbury, March 12th 1832. 10tf

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership of [illegible] & Polmer is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Justice B. Hampton in the Watch making shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches. Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business to merit a continuance of their support

JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, March, 9th 1832. 10tf

LEMUEL LYNCH,
Clock & Watch-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Cabarrus and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Concord, N. C. where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well for twelve months.

Those disposed to patronize him are assured that no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Orders from adjoining counties will receive prompt attention. 3t27
Concord N. C., March, 1832.

Dr. A. Beall's Estate.

INTENDING to qualify as administrator of the Estate of Dr. Ann Beall, dec'd. I would, for the accommodation of those persons indebted to said estate, inform them that I will attend in Statesville on Thursday of the May County Court, to settle with all those who will avail themselves of this NOTICE. The situation of the estate, will admit no longer indulgence, and none need to be expected. Demands against the estate must be legally authenticated, and presented within the time prescribed by law. R. L. BEALL.
April 12th. 1832. 3t22

Notice.

RANAWAY from the house of Mr. John Walker, Esq. a negro man named *JIM*, belonging to William C. Kirkland living in South Carolina, Barnwell District. *JIM* is 21 years old, about 6 feet 2 inches high, a little yellow cast. Any person apprehending the said negro and lodging him in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars. Any information concerning him, may be directed to Beauford's bridge, Barnwell District S. C.

WILLIAM C. KIRKLAND.
April 16, 1832. 6t24

POETRY.

THE BRIDE'S CHOICE.

Away—I'll wear no bridal dress,
No costly jewels bright—
I'll deck my broken happiness
In no false wedding white!
I'll shroud me in the emerald
That lies beneath yon tree,
And none but nature's tears shall fall
In pity over me!

My bed shall be the quiet ground,
My wasted form to fold,
For hearts like mine it hath been found
A kind one, though a cold!
I'd make another resting-place
For all my hopes and fears,
But fate has worn a frowning face,
And smiles have changed to tears.

They've turned me from my hope away—
They've broken the sweet tie
That I wound o'er my spirit's play—
They've made me long to die!
My cheek is now a page of care,
Where joy has once been writ;
Joy is the mother of Despair
When Hope's unkind to it!

So lay me in the pleasant grave
All cover'd o'er with green!
Though wrong'd through lifetime, I would have
My tomb as if I'd been
A happy thing, and sweets were strown
Upon my sleep, to show
That I had never sorrow known,
Had never tasted woe!

Like the mockery that flowers
Exhibit on the mound,
Beneath which lie the happy hours
Hearts dreamt, but never found,
Farewell—farewell! upon the stone
That marks my gentle bed—
Oh write—"Here lies a hapless one
That lived—that loved—is dead!"

VARIETY.

Should we, to destroy error, compel it to silence? No. How then? Let it talk out. Error, obscure in itself, is rejected by every sound understanding, when once perceived. If time has not given it credit, and it be not favoured by government, it cannot bear the eye of examination. Reason will ultimately direct whenever it be freely exercised.

The late archbishop of Bordeaux was remarkable for his tolerance and enlightened benevolence. The following anecdote will not be read without interest. 'My lord,' said a person to him one day, 'here is a poor woman come to ask charity; what do you wish to do for her?' 'How old is she?'—Seventy. Is she in great distress?—She says so. She must be relieved—give her twenty-five francs. Twenty-five francs. My lord, it is too much, especially as she is a Jewess.—A Jewess? Yes, my lord. Oh, that makes a great difference; give her fifty francs, then, and thank her for coming.

A gentleman, being forced to sell a pair of his oxen to pay his servant his wages, told his servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him the next year. The servant answered him, he would serve him for more of his cattle. 'But what shall I do, said the master, when all my cattle are gone? The servant replied. You shall then serve me, and so you will get your cattle again.

Newspapers.—Travelling one day into the country we fell in company with a man whom we soon ascertained to be a well-to-live-in-the-world-farmer. In the course of conversation upon various subjects, principally agricutural, we found that he was just returning from our own town, where he had contracted for the sale of five hundred bushels of wheat at 75 cents per bushel. From this subject our conversation changed to that of newspapers, and upon ascertaining that he was not a subscriber to any paper, we offered him ours. But the man had so many ways for his money, he could not afford it. We then asked him, if he would become a subscriber in case we would convince him that if he had taken the paper, he would have saved in one bargain alone four times the cost of it for a year. He agreed to this; and we took from our pocket one of our latest papers in which was an advertisement, offering to contract for any quantity of wheat at 81 cents per bushel. Thus we illustrated to our farmer friend, that if he had been a reader of our paper, he might have saved six cents on each of his 500 bushels of wheat; making a total of thirty dollars—sufficient to pay for our paper 15 years. He paid us two dollars and left us, growling at himself for having been so negligent of his true interest.—*Erie Observer.*

GRAVITY.

That profound philosopher and divine, Dr. Samuel Clark, was of a very playful disposition, and was pleased with the company of young people. One day, while he was pataking of the sports of his little comrades, he was informed of the arrival of a certain fop. "Now, my friends," said he to them, "let us look grave, here comes a fool."

Revolutionary Anecdotes.

MISS MARY ANNA GIBBS.

During the invasion of Provost, while the British army kept possession of the Seaboard, a Hessian battallion occupied the house and plantation of Mr. Robert Gibbs on the banks of the Stono. To excite general alarm, and more particularly to annoy the post, two gallies from Charleston, ascending the river in the night time, unexpectedly opened a heavy fire of grape and round shot on the house and neighboring encampment. The family, who had been allowed to remain in some of the upper apartments were now ordered to quit the the premises, and Mr. Gibbs, a martyr to infirmity, and his family, set ought at midnight for an adjoining plantation. When beyond the reach of the shot which had incessantly passed over the heads of the party, an enquiry being made respecting the safety of the children, it was found, that in the hurry and terror of the moment, a distant relation, a boy as yet in early infancy, had been left behind. The servants were entreated to return for him, but refused; and he must have been left to his fate, had not the heroism and affection of Miss Mary Anna Gibbs, then but thirteen years old inspired her with courage to fly to his rescue. The darkness of the night was profound, yet she returned alone, the distance being fully a mile: and after a long refusal, having by tears and entreaties obtained admission from the centinel, ascending to the third story. There she found the child, and carried him off in safety, though frequently covered with the dirt thrown up by the shot, and greatly terrified by their constant approach to her person. Public gratitude is due to this intrepid action, since the gallant Lieut. Colonel Fenwick, so much distinguished by his services in the late war was the person saved.

A high born pig.—In the course of the searches for those unclean animals the swine, were found to pollute the air and endanger the health of the two legged adjoining inhabitants, a very stately sow was discovered some six or seven stories up, belonging to and possessed by 'a boy of the emerald Isle.' The size of this beast surprised the existing gentleman, and really threatened hazard to the flooring. 'Tell me,' says he, how did you contrive to get this great beast up stairs! 'Av, faith, and I can do that easily,' quoth Pat, for by the powers, she's never been down yet.

Pray, Mr. Abernathy, what is a cure for the gout? was the question of an indolent and luxurious citizen. Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it! was the pithy reply.

Danger of Beauty.—In the first attempt, made by Mary, Queen of Scots, to escape from her imprissonment in Lochleven Castle, she disguised herself as a laundress, with whom she had changed clothes, and when seated in the boat and putting off from shore, she was discovered by lifting her hand to her head. The extreme beauty of her hand with its whiteness discovered her at once, and she was carried back to her chamber in bitterness and tears.

FROM THE NEW YORK ADVOCATE.

Purity of heart.—What is there, in this world, of so much value as purity of heart—indeed, so far as our social affections are concerned, what are all the charms of life without it? And where is it most predominant? The answer is plain—but, let us not ourselves reply. In the play of the "Tempest," to any inquiry made by Ferdinand of Miranda

"Wherefore weep you?"

Miranda replies:

"At mine unworthiness, that dare not offer
What I desire to give; and much less take,
What I shall die to want; but this is trifling;
And all the more it seeks to hide itself,
The bigger bulk it shows. Hence bashful cunning!
And prompt me plain and holy innocence!
I am your wife, if you will marry me;
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no."

Here, then, is the "holy innocence," the purity of heart which is to be found in an unsophisticated female bosom—how true to nature is the poet in his portrait of this richest of treasures. How truly does he describe the unborn delicacy of "Heaven's first best gift to man."

——"That dare not offer
What I desire to give and much less take,
What I shall die to want."

Who that has known the heart of lovely woman ere it has felt the blight of "unrequited love," that cannot bear witness to its pure and holy aspirations! With man, love is "an affair!" it is mingled with a thousand worldly considerations. Passion, and circumstance, combine to mingle their alloy within his bosom. Calculations are to be made—fortune, prospect, and a thousand other emotions crowd around his soul, when he first feels the instinct of his nature to invite him to the hymenial altar. In him, love is a business, or a speculation—he weighs and thinks, and weighs and thinks again. True as may be his motives, they are entangled, mixed up with sensations that continually tend to break the charm that glows within the temple "of the god of love," the female bosom.

In woman, nature has made love a pure and holy fire, an inextinguishable flame, that burns on as long as the vital lamp remains. No rude passion is lurking there, to profane the altar upon which she would offer up her soul a living and devoted victim. How often do we witness, not in romance, but in real life, the abiding, the endearing affection of the lovely martyr to some unrequited attachment.—How does,

"Concealment like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek."

And how does she sink into the tomb. Like some beauteous lilly of the valley, wasting

"Her fragrance on the desert air."

But above all, how does the devoted wife evince the holy principle, which, having been once called forth, can never die! Ask the man, who has been the sport of fortune, whose life has been embittered by the loss of wealth, on whose exertions to regain it, nothing has smiled.—Ask the married man, who has the heart of an affectionate, a loving, & endeared wife, to comfort him, to shield him from the world's dread laugh, what it is that has supported him amidst his severest trials? Where he has gone for the balm, that healed his wounded spirit, when it has been ready to sink under accumulated woes; and his soul will be filled with gratitude, to her who has been his guardian angel! whose undiminished love has hidden from him the distresses she has felt, and when her own bosom has been the seat of anguish indescribable—has forgotten *her* intense distress to smooth *his* brow. Thousands of instances have existed, exist at this moment, and while the holy influence of woman's attachment shall continue, more than tens of thousands of the purest of God's creation will exist, to bless the care worn souls of men.

Yet giddy sons of mirth, who have never felt the value of such a treasure, know that it abounds—but like the gold of the jewel of the mine, it must be sought for. To every one who shall seek in the proper spirit, there will be found some "fairest daughter of the dawn" who will in the language of her heart say to him

——', Hence bashful cunning!
And prompt me plain and holy innocence!
I am your wife if you will marry me."

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 15.

AN ACT supplementary to the several laws for the sale of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, all the public lands of the United States, and when offered at private sale, may be purchased at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, quarter sections, half quarter sections, or quarter quarter sections; and in every case of a division of a half quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run east and west, and the corners and contents of quarter quarter sections, which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained as nearly as may be, in the manner, and on the principles, directed and prescribed by the second section of an act, entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections, containing fewer or more than one hundred and sixty acres, shall, in like manner, as nearly as may be practicable, be subdivided into quarter quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to alter any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots: And, *Provided* also, That no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half quarter section of land under this act, in quarter quarter sections, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, and in no case, unless he intends it for cultivation, or for the use of his improvement: And the person making application to make an entry under this act, shall file his and her affidavit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that he or she makes the entry in his or her own dame, for his or her own benefit; and not in trust for another: *Provided*, further, That all actual settlers, being house-keepers, upon the public lands, shall have the right of pre-emption to enter, within six months after the passage of this act, not exceeding the quantity of one half quarter section, under the provisions of this act to include his or their improvements under such regulations as have been, or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and in cases where two persons shall live upon the same quarter sections, subject to be entered under the provisions of this act, each shall have the right to enter that quarter section which includes his improvement.

A. STEPHENSON
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 5, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 16.

AN ACT to authorize the Judges of the courts of the United States to take bail of the claimants of property seized, and perform other acts in vacation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any cause of admiralty and and maritime jurisdiction, or other case of seizure, depending in any court of the United States, any Judge of the said court, in vacation, shall have the same power and authority to order any vessel, or cargo, or other property, to be delivered to the claimants, upon bail or bond, under the statute, as the case may be, or to be sold when necessary, as the said court now has in term time, and to appoint appraisers and exercise every other incidental power necessary to the complete execution of the authority herein granted; and the said recognizance of bail or bond, under such order, may be executed before the clerk, upon the party's producing the certificate of the collector of the district, of the sufficiency of the security offered, and the same proceedings shall be had in case of said order to delivery of sale, as are now had in like cases when ordered in term time: *Provided*, That upon every such application, either for an order of delivery or of sale, the collector and the attorney of the district shall have reasonable notice in cases of the United States, and the party or counsel in all other cases.

Approved, April 5, 1832.

No. 17.

AN ACT providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Ordnance Department shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, and ten Captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to select from the Sergeants of the line of the Army, who shall have faithfully served eight years in the service, four years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer, as many ordnance Sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post, whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores, at the post under the direction of the commanding officer of the same and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and who shall receive for their services five dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fist section of the act passed on the eighth of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance Department," and so much of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, as provides for one supernumerary Captain to each regiment of artillery, to perform ordnance duty, and so much of the fourth section of the same act as merges the Ordnance Department in the artillery, and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery such number of Lieutenants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Ordnance Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and that the officers shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed to or which may hereafter be allowed Artillery officers.

Approved, April 5th 1832.

SALE AT AUCTION.

THE stock in trade lately belonging to William E. Pledger and Robert C. Davis, am using to about

$25,000,

will be sold at Public Auction in this place on *Tuesday, the 1st day of May next.*

THE stock is composed principally of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c.
ALSO.
2 POLE BOATS,

one perfectly new, small and of light draught of water.

THE Sale will continue from day to day until every thing is disposed of. As the sale is *Positive*, Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend it.

CONDITIONS:

SUMS not exceeding twenty dollars Cash; over twenty dollars a credit until the first day of January next, for notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT MARTIN, *Assignee.*
Cheraw, April 12, 1832. 2:21

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.
February Session, 1832.

John Taylor vs Joseph Thomas & Mary his Wife; Jno. Thomas & Elizabeth his Wife; Hanes Morgan; Wm. B. Morgan; Vincent Morgan and Susan Morgan, heirs at law of Hanes Morgan, dec'd. } Scifa to charge the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and his Wife Mary and John Thomas and his Wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday, in May next, then and there to plead or show cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan, dec'd. should not be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6:21 J. GILES. c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.
February Session, 1832.

Livingston Isbel vs same. } Scifa to charge the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and Mary his Wife, and Jno. Thomas and Elizabeth his Wife, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third monday in May next, then and there to plead or show cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan dec'd. should not be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6t21 J. GILES. c. c. c.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828 11

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

New Goods!

DANIEL CRAIGE is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.
60

TAILORING!

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Saguezs, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

14tf HORACE H. BEARD.
Salisbury, 1832.

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the 6th of January last, there was a letter Mailed at Mount Pisgah P. O. at the end of the route N. 2135, directed to Robert Dunaway Lancaster Court-House, Virginia and signed by George Flowers, which said letter contained the one half of a $50, U. S. bill No. 768, the right hand end of which is signed by S. Cheves President which is now in the possession of the said Flowers.—Also the right hand end of a $100 bill U. S. Paper No. 3960 the left hand end of which is signed by W. McIlvaine Cashr. which is also in the hands of said Flowers. The above mentioned Bitter has been taken out of the Mail bag by some means—supposed by slipping the strap which confines it. A certain boy named Alfred Wallis who was mail carrier at the time and who has since absconded is supposed to be guilty of the offence. The said Wallis is about 16 years of age, light complexion and stout of his age. A reward of $50 will be given for his apprehension and prosecution to conviction. W. KERR, *P. M.*
Statesville, March 7th 1832 14tf

Executor's Sale!

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of April Superior Court.

Three likely Negro fellows and two Women belonging to the estate of Robert Bradshaw, dec'd Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBT. N. CRAIGE
ROBT. BRADSHAW, } *Ex'rs,*
March 18th 1832 15tf

$50 REWARD,

RANAWAY or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 21st day of January last, a Negro MAN, named SAM, a stout made fellow, of 175 pounds, about 28 or 29 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; tolerably black complected; had on, when he went away, a home made mixed blue and white geans coat—two pair of pantaloons, one pair the same of the coat, the other, brown—There is a scar on one of his ancles; Also, on the instep of the same foot, made by being cut with an axe, and also, a scar on the small of his back, made by an axe also.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said fellow to me, on my plantation, near the mouth of Buffalo Creek; or $25 will be given for securing him in any Jail, so that I can get him.

PETER MORGAN.
March 31st. 1832 3t22

☞ THE Rutherfordton Spectator, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their account to me at Harmony, P. O. York district, (S. C.)
P. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

THE MEMBERS of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina and adjacent States, will commence their sessions on the 17th day of May next, at St. Paul's Church, Lincoln County, N. C. The Rev. Clergy of that body and their Respective Deputies, or any person having business to transact coming within the jurisdiction of the synod, will be so good as to attend.

HENRY GRAEBER, *Sec'y.*
April 4th 1832. 5t23

The Tenessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.